The oligonucleotides P53-U and -L (encoding the p53 CTL reactive peptide KYICNSSCM SEQ ID NO. 7 (Noguchi et al., 1994 Proc. Natl. Sci. USA 91, 3171-3175) and FLU-U and -L (encoding the influenza A matrix protein peptide GILGFVFTL SEQ ID NO. 8 - reactive with influenze-specific CTLs (Gammon et al., 1992 J Immunol. 148, 7-12) were 5'-labelled with ^{32}P using polynucleotide kinase and ^{32}P ATP and annealed together, self-ligated at 37°C for 4 hours using T4 DNA ligase (Life Technologies, Paisley UK) and analysed on a preparative polyacrylamide sequencing gel. The bands at 180 base pairs representing 5 self-ligated copies of P53-U/L or FLU-U/L were purified, ligated to phosphorylated NotI linkers (#1127), New England Biolabs, Hitchin, UK) and digested with NotI (Pharmacia).

Please replace the paragraph on the bottom of page 11 and the top of page 12 with the following paragraph:

For preparaton of cytotoxic T lymphocytes (CTLs) specific for the p53-derived peptide as above, the in vivo mouse peptide immunization and sensitization procedure of Noguchi et al. (loc. cit.) was followed to produce long-term CTL lines. For testing of antibodies for ability to induce CTL activity, target mouse Sp2/0 cells (ATCC CRL-1581) were used and maintained in DMEM and 10% foetal bovine serum. For CTL assays, cells at 5 x 10^5 cells/ml were labeled overnight with 20µCi (7.4MBq) ^{51}Cr chromate. Cells were then pelleted, washed in medium and resuspended at 5 x 10^5 cells/ml in medium plus dilutions of the

antibody fragments or 10µg/ml peptide KYICNSSCM SEQ ID NO. 7 ("p53 peptide only") for 4 hours at 37°C. Cells were then repelleted, washed twice in PBS (phosphate-buffered saline) and plated at 5 x 10^5 cells in 100µl in RPMI1640 medium plus 10% foetal bovine serum in 24-well plates. 100µl of CTLs were then added to give effector:target ratios of 20:1, 10:1 and 5:1 and incubated for 4 hours at 37°C. After incubation, 100µl of cluture supernatant was carefully removed from each well into an eppendorf tube, centrifuged and triplicate 20µl aliquots of supernatant were counted in a scintillation counter. Percent specific release was calculated as [(release by effector cells-spontaneous release)/(maximum release-spontaneous release)]x100. Results were as follows:...

On page 13, please replace the second paragraph with the following paragraph:

Human cytotoxic T lymphocyte (CTLs) specific for the flu peptide GILGFVFTL SEQ ID NO. 8 were obtained from a normal HLA-A2 donor and were maintained as described by Bednarea et al., (1991 J. Immunological Methods 139, 41-47). Testing of antibodies for ability to induce CTL activity against target MCF7 cells was as for example 1 with effector:target ratios of 40:1, 20:1 and 10:1. Results were as follows:...